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10 Attorneys for Plaintiff, Sillage, LLC

11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
12 **FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
13

14 SILLAGE, LLC, a California  
Limited Liability Company,  
15  
16 Plaintiff,  
17  
18 vs.

19 HISTOIRES DE PARFUMS LLC  
d/b/a ALICE & PETER, a Delaware  
Limited Liability Company;  
20 SCENT-SATION LA, a California  
Limited Liability Company; and,  
21 P.E., Inc. d/b/a PERFUME  
EMPORIUM, a California  
Corporation,

22 Defendants.  
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CASE NO.: SACV14-00172 CAS (RNBx)

Hon. Christina A. Snyder

**SILLAGE, LLC'S RESPONSE  
TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE  
(DKT. NO. 37)**

1 Plaintiff Sillage, LLC (“Sillage”) hereby responds to the Court’s Order to  
 2 Show Cause “why this action should not be dismissed for lack of prosecution **as to**  
 3 **defendant HISTORIES DE PARFUMS, LLC D/B/A ALICA & PETER,**  
 4 **only.**” Dkt. No. 37 (emphasis in original).

5 The Court’s Order states that the Court will consider as a satisfactory  
 6 response “an application for the clerk to enter default judgment on defendant  
 7 **HISTORIES DE PARFUMS, LLC D/B/A ALICA & PETER**” (“A&P”) or “a  
 8 motion for entry of default judgment on” A&P. *Id.* (emphasis in original).

9 The clerk entered default against A&P in March 2014. Dkt. No. 29. The  
 10 two other defendants to this action, Scent-Sation LA (“Scent-Sation”) and P.E.,  
 11 Inc. d/b/a Perfume Emporium (“Perfume Emporium”), filed their Answer in  
 12 March 2014. Dkt. No. 25. As discussed below, because the liability and legal  
 13 issues concerning A&P substantially overlap with those of Scent-Sation and  
 14 Perfume Emporium, Plaintiff believes that it would be premature to move for a  
 15 default judgment against A&P at this time.<sup>1</sup>

16 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(b) states in part that:

17 When an action presents more than one claim for relief . . . or  
 18 when multiple parties are involved, the court may direct entry  
 19 of a final judgment as to one or more, but fewer than all, claims  
 or parties only if the court expressly determines that there is no  
 just reason for delay.

20 The Ninth Circuit instructs parties in situations similar to the instant one to  
 21 delay in seeking a default judgment against fewer than all defendants where the  
 22 claims against the answering defendants are pending. For example, in *Morrison-*  
 23 *Knudsen Co., Inc. v. Archer*, 655 F.2d 962, 965 (9th Cir. 1981), the court opined:

24 ///

25 ///

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
 27 <sup>1</sup> In the parties’ Joint Report of Early Meeting of Counsel, Plaintiff  
 28 stated that it “contemplates a Motion for Default Judgment against A&P.”  
 Dkt. No. 38 at 7. However, for the reasons stated herein, Plaintiff presently  
 believes that such a motion should be filed upon resolution of the claims against  
 Scent-Sation and Perfume Emporium.

Judgments under Rule 54(b) must be reserved for the unusual case in which the costs and risks of multiplying the number of proceedings and of overcrowding the appellate docket are outbalanced by pressing needs of the litigants for an early and separate judgment as to some claims or parties. The trial court should not direct entry of judgment under Rule 54(b) unless it has made specific findings setting forth the reasons for its order. Those findings should include a determination whether, upon any review of the judgment entered under the rule, the appellate court will be required to address legal or factual issues that are similar to those contained in the claims still pending before the trial court. *A similarity of legal or factual issues will weigh heavily against entry of judgment under the rule, and in such cases a Rule 54(b) order will be proper only where necessary to avoid a harsh and unjust result, documented by further and specific findings.*

(emphasis added); *see also, e.g., Garamendi v. Henin*, 683 F.3d 1069, 1082 (9th Cir. 2012) (reiterating that district courts should not enter a Rule 54(b) judgment in an action involving co-defendants “that are ‘similarly situated,’ such that the case against each rests on the same legal theory.”); *Demerson v. Woodford*, No. 1:08-cv-00144-LJO-SKO PC, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 52523, at \*3 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 13, 2012) (denying motion for entry of Rule 54(b) judgment against one defaulting defendant where case proceeded against other defendants and there were “shared facts and issues between the parties”); *compare with Sec. Interest Co. of Hartford v. Cibus Ins. Servs., Inc.*, No. CIV.S-05-2620 DFL DAD, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 92127, at \*9-10 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2006) (recommending certification of Rule 54(b) judgment against one of multiple defendants where defaulting defendant was “fleeting entity” and delay in entering judgment would “prejudice plaintiff’s attempt to begin enforcing a judgment,” and claims against defaulting defendant were separate or based on different legal theories).

In this action, Sillage asserts the same claims against the same defendants based on the same legal theories. *See, generally*, Dkt. No. 1. Moreover, Perfume Emporium has stated that it “will be filing a motion for leave to file a counter claim for indemnity against [A&P].” (Dkt. No. 38 at 7.) Given the similarity of facts and legal issues and Perfume Emporium’s stated intent to file an indemnity

1 claim against A&P in this action, Sillage believes that it would be premature to  
2 seek entry of a Rule 54(b) default judgment against A&P at this stage in the  
3 proceedings.  
4

5 Respectfully submitted,  
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7 DATED: May 30, 2014

STRADLING YOCCA CARLSON  
& RAUTH, P.C.

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11 By:

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on May 30, 2014, the following document(s):

**SILLAGE, LLC'S RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE  
(DKT. NO. 37)**

was/were served on all parties or their counsel of record through the CM/ECF system if they are registered users or, if they are not, by serving a true and correct copy at the addresses listed below:

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Date: May 30, 2014

  
Justin Klaeb